

twenty-four 7 tuples calculated above are represented by p1, p2  
..... p24. In this case, the occurrence frequency index of the  
30-nucleotide analytical sequence can be calculated by multiplying  
the frequencies of the twenty-four 7 tuples with each other, as  
represented by p1 x p2 x ..... p24. The occurrence frequency index  
indicates how specifically a candidate sequence hybridizes with the  
ORF to be detected. The lower the value of the index, the higher  
the specificity. The occurrence frequency index is calculated with  
respect to all 30-nucleotide candidate sequences present on the  
target ORF. The candidate sequences are selected based on an  
appropriate threshold value of the index. The candidate sequences  
selected in this calculation step are referred to as "low  
occurrence frequency candidate sequence group". Note that the  
calculation and graph-drawing can be readily performed by a  
commercially available computer. Data of the occurrence frequency  
of individual 30 nucleotide partial sequences are stored in a  
memory.--

*Al  
Concl*

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**IN THE CLAIMS:**

Please amend claims 6, 8, 9, 11 and 12 to read as follows:

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*A2* 6. (Amended) A method of determining a nucleotide sequence of  
an analytical oligo nucleic acid for use in analysis of a nucleic  
acid, comprising:

(a) a first calculation step of calculating an occurrence  
frequency of each of n unit sequences occurring on a nucleotide